

Senate Amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Act".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) CARTER G. WOODSON HOME.—The term "Carter G. Woodson Home" means the property located at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as depicted on the map.

(2) HISTORIC SITE.—The term "historic site" means the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site.

(3) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site", numbered 876/82338-A and dated July 22, 2003.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

#### SEC. 3. CARTER G. WOODSON HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Upon acquisition by the Secretary of the Carter G. Woodson Home, or interests therein, the Secretary shall establish the historic site as a unit of the National Park System by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register.

(b) ADDITIONS TO HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire any of the 3 properties immediately north of the Carter G. Woodson Home located at 1540, 1542, and 1544 Ninth Street, Northwest, described on the map as "Potential Additions to National Historic Site", for addition to the historic site.

(2) BOUNDARY REVISION.—Upon the acquisition of any of the properties described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the historic site to include the property.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(d) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire the Carter G. Woodson Home or any of the properties described in subsection (b)(1), including interests therein, and any improvements to the land by donation, purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—(1) The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with this Act and with laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historic site not later than three years after the date on which funds are made available for that purpose.

#### SEC. 4. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with public or private entities to provide public interpretation and education of African-American heritage in the Shaw area of the District of Columbia.

(b) REHABILITATION.—In order to achieve cost efficiencies in the restoration of properties within the historic site, the Secretary may enter into an agreement with public or private entities to restore and rehabilitate the Carter G. Woodson Home and other properties within the boundary of the historic site, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems necessary.

(c) AGREEMENT WITH THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN LIFE AND HISTORY.—In order to reestablish the historical connection between the Carter G. Woodson Home and the association Dr. Woodson founded, and to facilitate interpretation of Dr. Woodson's achievements, the Secretary may enter into an agreement with The Association for the Study of African-American Life and History that allows the association to use a portion of the historic site for its own administrative

purposes. Such agreement shall ensure that the association's use of a portion of the historic site is consistent with the administration of the historic site, including appropriate public access and rent, and such other terms and conditions as the Secretary deems necessary.

#### SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Mr. RENZI (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CAPTIVE WILDLIFE SAFETY ACT

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1006) to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to further the conservation of certain wildlife species, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Senate Amendments:

(1) Page 2, strike out lines 11 through 14 and insert:

"(g) PROHIBITED WILDLIFE SPECIES.—The term 'prohibited wildlife species' means any live species of lion, tiger, leopard, cheetah, jaguar, or cougar or any hybrid of such species."

(2) Page 3, line 1, strike out [live animal of a]

(3) Page 3, strike out lines 20 through 22 and insert:

"(A) is licensed or registered, and inspected, by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service or any other Federal agency with respect to that species;

(4) Page 4, line 12, after "animals" insert: listed in section 2(g)

(5) Page 4, line 14, after "animals" insert: listed in section 2(g)

(6) Page 5, line 3, strike out all after "State."

(7) Page 5, after line 3, insert: "(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (a)(2)(C) \$3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008."

Mr. RENZI (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE COCONINO AND TONTO NATIONAL FORESTS IN ARIZONA

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speak-

er's table the bill (H.R. 622) to provide for the exchange of certain lands in the Coconino and Tonto National Forests in Arizona, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Senate Amendments:

(1) Page 3, line 23, after "1976" insert: (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

(2) Page 4, line 17, after "NON-FEDERAL" insert: LAND

(3) Page 5, line 6, after "16," insert: and

(4) Page 5, line 17, strike out [of the] and insert: of

(5) Page 5, line 22, after "FLPMA" insert: (43 U.S.C. 1716(b))

(6) Page 7, line 3, strike out [a map] and insert: the map

(7) Page 10, line 1, after "TO" insert: NATIONAL

(8) Page 10, line 3, strike out [3(d)(1)] and insert: 3(b)(1)

Mr. RENZI (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1012, H.R. 1006, and H.R. 622.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

#### PRESERVING INDEPENDENCE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION EXAMINATIONS ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 1947) to prohibit the offer of credit by a financial institution to a financial institution examiner, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1947

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Preserving Independence of Financial Institution Examinations Act of 2003".

**SEC. 2. OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE OF CREDIT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking sections 212 and 213 and inserting the following:

**“§ 212. Offer of loan or gratuity to financial institution examiner**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), whoever, being an officer, director or employee of a financial institution, makes or grants any loan or gratuity, to any examiner or assistant examiner who examines or has authority to examine such bank, branch, agency, organization, corporation, association, or institution—

“(1) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both; and

“(2) may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given.

“(b) REGULATIONS.—A Federal financial institution regulatory agency may prescribe regulations establishing additional limitations on the application for and receipt of credit under this section and on the application and receipt of residential mortgage loans under this section, after consulting with each other Federal financial institution regulatory agency.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) EXAMINER.—The term ‘examiner’ means any person—

“(A) appointed by a Federal financial institution regulatory agency or pursuant to the laws of any State to examine a financial institution; or

“(B) elected under the law of any State to conduct examinations of any financial institutions.

“(2) FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION REGULATORY AGENCY.—The term ‘Federal financial institution regulatory agency’ means—

“(A) the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency;

“(B) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

“(C) the Office of Thrift Supervision;

“(D) the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

“(E) the Federal Housing Finance Board;

“(F) the Farm Credit Administration;

“(G) the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation; and

“(H) the Small Business Administration.

“(3) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘financial institution’ does not include a credit union, a Federal Reserve Bank, a Federal home loan bank, or a depository institution holding company.

“(4) LOAN.—The term ‘loan’ does not include any credit card account established under an open end consumer credit plan or a loan secured by residential real property that is the principal residence of the examiner, if—

“(A) the applicant satisfies any financial requirements for the credit card account or residential real property loan that are generally applicable to all applicants for the same type of credit card account or residential real property loan;

“(B) the terms and conditions applicable with respect to such account or residential real property loan, and any credit extended to the examiner under such account or residential real property loan, are no more favorable generally to the examiner than the terms and conditions that are generally applicable to credit card accounts or residential real property loans offered by the same financial institution to other borrowers cardholders in comparable circumstances under open end consumer credit plans or for residential real property loans; and

“(C) with respect to residential real property loans, the loan is with respect to the primary residence of the applicant.

**“§ 213. Acceptance of loan or gratuity by financial institution examiner**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Whoever, being an examiner or assistant examiner, accepts a loan or gratuity from any bank, branch, agency, organization, corporation, association, or institution examined by the examiner or from any person connected with it, shall—

“(1) be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both;

“(2) may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given; and

“(3) shall be disqualified from holding office as an examiner.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ‘examiner’, ‘Federal financial institution regulatory agency’, ‘financial institution’, and ‘loan’ have the same meanings as in section 212.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the matter relating to sections 212 and 213 and inserting the following:

“212. Offer of loan or gratuity to financial institution examiner.

“213. Acceptance of loan or gratuity by financial institution examiner.”.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on November 24, 2003, the Senate passed unanimously S. 1947, the “Preserving Independence of Financial Institution Examinations Act of 2003.” This bipartisan legislation was introduced by Senator HATCH and Senator LEAHY, the Chairman and ranking Member on the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill would update two provisions of the Federal Criminal Code enacted in the mid-1900s.

As the Nation’s banking system has consolidated, it has become extremely difficult for bank examiners to obtain credit cards or mortgages for themselves because of these outdated provisions. This affects the hiring, retention, morale, and work of our Nation’s bank examiners.

To alleviate this problem, the bill would amend sections 212 and 213 of title 18 of the United States Code to reflect the changes in our Nation’s banking system. Under current law, these sections prohibit examiners from borrowing from banks they have examined, and prohibit a financial institution from extending credit to anyone who examines or has authority to examine that institution. These provisions have been interpreted to cover all kinds of borrowing, including standard credit cards and mortgages.

In a December 4, 2003, letter the Legal Division of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System explained that:

[under current law] . . . an examiner could commit a crime by obtaining a department store credit card that is ultimately issued by a bank the examiner examined five years ago. Examiners also have encountered difficulty in obtaining home mortgage and other loans at the best available rates because of restrictions on the range of permissible lenders.

The proposed legislation updates the Criminal Code allowing for narrow exceptions to the statutes for bank examiners who hold credit cards and residential home mortgage loans on standard terms from the banks they are examining.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on S. 1947.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## ARCHERY REVENUE REFORM AND OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKERS ACT

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3652) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the taxation of imported archery products, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3652

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Archery Revenue Reform and Opportunity for Workers Act”.

**SEC. 2. MODIFIED TAXATION OF IMPORTED ARCHERY PRODUCTS.**

(a) BOWS.—Paragraph (1) of section 4161(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to bows) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) BOWS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby imposed on the sale by the manufacturer, producer, or importer of any bow which has a peak draw weight of 30 pounds or more, a tax equal to 11 percent of the price for which so sold.

“(B) ARCHERY EQUIPMENT.—There is hereby imposed on the sale by the manufacturer, producer, or importer—

“(i) of any part or accessory suitable for inclusion in or attachment to a bow described in subparagraph (A), and

“(ii) of any quiver or broadhead suitable for use with an arrow described in paragraph (2),

a tax equal to 11 percent of the price for which so sold.”.

(b) ARROWS.—Subsection (b) of section 4161 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to bows and arrows, etc.) is amended by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4) and inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) ARROWS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby imposed on the sale by the manufacturer, producer, or importer of any arrow, a tax equal to 12 percent of the price for which so sold.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—In the case of any arrow of which the shaft or any other component has been previously taxed under paragraph (1) or (2)—

“(i) section 6416(b)(3) shall not apply, and

“(ii) the tax imposed by subparagraph (A) shall be an amount equal to the excess (if any) of—

“(I) the amount of tax imposed by this paragraph (determined without regard to this subparagraph), over